NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1880.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL. A GREAT CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY.

LEADERS OF THE PARTY FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ASSEMBLING IN NEW-YORK TO CONSIDER CAMPAIGN QUESTIONS-UNIVERSAL HARMONY AND GOOD FEELING-THE CONDUCT OF THE CANVASS IN THE SOUTH DISCUSSED AT MUCH LENGTH-SPEECHES BY SENATORS BLAINE SHALL JEWELL, THURLOW WEED, JOHN CESSNA, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, GEORGE B. LORING, JOHN H. SYPHER, GENERAL GOFF, AND OTHERS.

More than 200 prominent Republicans, leaders of all the various elements in the party in the North, South, East and West, met in this city yesterday, to confer about the campaign. All were cathusiastic and confident, and any previous differences that might have existed were torgotten entirely in the zeal for the ticket and the deterto win. The discussion in the conference was over a resolution offered by George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, in faver of making the campaign in the South as setive as in the North, and giving all needed to the Southern Republi-Blaine and Sherman, ex-Governor Jewell, Edwards Pierrepont, Dr. Loring, John H. Goff and ex-Governor Pinchback were among the speakers. The resolution was adopted.

AN AGGRESSIVE CONFERENCE.

MEETING REMARKABLE FOR THE EMINENCE. ABILITY AND HARMONY OF ITS MEMBURS AND

The leaders of the Republican party of the United States gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yester- be day to confer about the political situation and the management of the campaign. Besides the members of the National and Congressional Committees, who came in response to the calls of their respective chairmen, a large number of other prominent Republicans were present, so that the gathering as: sumed the proportions and significance of a general council of the party.

sembly of Republicans distinguished for their talents and influence has rarely, if ever been seen. There have been times in recent years when a meeting like this could not wisely have been summoned, day because of differences in the party, which would would have lessened the efficiency of the organization. Happily those times are gone by. Old discords have been outgrown and forgotten. On the issues of the present contest the party is as united as it was when fighting the Democratic peace and sarrender policy in 1864 or the Andrew Johnson reaction in 1868.

This encouraging fact, already apparent from the tone of the Republican newspapers throughout the country, was made plain by the conference. No gote of discord was struck in the speeches.

All former diverging elements of Republican opinion were fully represented in the meeting. "Regulars" and "Independents," "Stalwarts" and "Liberais" met together as Kepublicans simply, without any factional titles and without the least factional feeling. The greatest cordiality prevailed in the personal intercourse between the members of the

The public speeches alone give a very inadequate idea of the harmony of sentiment and purpose that characterized the assembly. One had to mingle in the groups that gathered in the corridors and parlors of the hotel and hear the conversation that went on to fully understand the strength and genuineness of the sentiment of unity and harmony that prevailed and to appreciate ; how universal was the confidence in the success of the party in this contest. Everybody felt good at paign. the size and character of the assemblage and the spirit manifested. "We have had nothing like this since the Fremont campaign," said a New-Jersey man. "This is the grandest Republican gathering ever held in this city," declared a New-York man. Victory is in the air. / exclaimed a veteran campaigner from Indiana. " Why, this is an old-fashloned Republican love-feast," said an Ohio editor.

There were no creakers in the gathering, and no fault-finders. The universal opinion was that the campaign has started off well, that an excellent feeling prevails among the Republican masses, and that with hard work in the close States a victory will be won beyond the power of a Democratic Congress to overcome by any tricks with the electoral

It is said that a conneil of war never fights. This was certainly an exception to the rule, for it was an exceedingly belligerent gathering. Everybody was in favor of an aggressive campaign, prosecuted upon a high plane of intelligence and patriotism, with weapons of argument, and not of detraction and slander. A battle well begun is half won; and it was the universal sentiment that a good beginning was made at Chicago, and that the progress of the canvass thus far has been favorable to the Republi-

THE CLOSE STATES.

While the campaign will be a thoroughly National one, special efforts will be first directed to carrying the State of Maine in September and the State

of Indiana in October. The Maine men, among whom was Schator Blaine, said in conversation that the fight there would be stubbornly fought by the coalition of Democrats and Greenbackers, but they had no doubt of Republican sucess. The Democrats had lost all sense of party pride and selfrespect in their eagerness to win. They have practically abandoned their organization and fallen in at the rear of the Greenback column. The active Greenbackers, they said, are exceedingly scalous and bitter, and from surface appearances their party might be taken to be as strong as ever; but a considerable number of quiet voters who were persuaded to join them year were disgusted with the attempt to steal the State Government, and are, besides-satisfied that resumption was a good thing, and that the cheap, money fanaticism was a mistake. These men will vote the Republican ticket, and the fusion managers, who imagine their party to be as strong as ever will be grievously disappointed on election day.

From Indiana all reports were good. Such coolheaded politicians as General Harrison, General Streight and Mr. Holloway said that the Republican party there is in excellent fighting trim, and has a better chance to win than it had in 1876, when it was beaten by only 5,000 majority. The Greenback movement burt the Republican party then. Now nearly all the Republican Greenbackers have returned to their old alle giance, while the Democratic Greenback vote will be largely drawn off from Landers to the regular straight-out Greenback candidate for Governor. Besides, the general drift of politics of late has been favorable to the Republicans, and they know they have made important additions to their voting strength. The campaign in Indiana has already begun and will be pushed with great vigor. If the State goes Republican in October it will be an easy job to tarry the close Eastern States of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut in November. The opinion was generally expressed at the conference that Indiana will start a tidal wave which will sweep

every Northern State into the Republican line. New-York was strongly represented in the conference and just as strongly in the pariors on the opposile side of the hotel where General Garfield re-

paigns of recent years was presonified by prominent men, and it was impossible to draw any lines between them that marked off any element that was dissatisfied or indifferent. All promised a hearty support of the ticket, and all expressed a great deal of confidence that the vote of the Empire State will be given to Garfield.

The New-Jersey and Connecticut representatives aid that the free-trade plank of the Democratic platform had made Republican success in those States certain with proper effort among the mechanics and factory operatives, whose employment depends on a protective tariff. A great deal of feeling is already manifested by these classes, and also by business men whose capital is embarked in manu-REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Most of the Southern States were represented by Republicans who have kept the faith through all the trials of ostracism and persecution of the past fifteen years. The general sentiment among their section to be cut adrift by the Republicans of the North as hopelessly in the power of the rebel Bemocracy, they could

give no encouragement of success as the result of any amount of effort there. Florida was the only State where a prespect of Republican victory was hold out. One or two Congressional districts to Virginia, two in North Carolina and two in South Carolina were said to be worth contesting. It was thought possible that if the September and

October elections show that Garfield is sure of success in November, the Democrats of Louisiana, who care more for their State affairs than for their party, may allow a fair vote and a fair count, and thus permit the Republicans to Marshall Jewell. carry the State. The general opinion of most of the Southern men, however, was that the National Albert S. Bolles Committee should devote its energies to the close States of the North, and not it. N. Tyner, waste in the South any effort that can George H. Williams; G. B. Raum, given to Maine and Indiana. After the October elections some said it will, perhaps, be advisable to send a force of 'stump speakers to the South, not wit a hope of immediate results, but to show the Southern Democrats that the party does not mean to submit without a protest to the systematic suppression of its voting strength in that sec-

General Garfield held a continuous reception from morning till night in his rooms at the hotel. So morning till night in his rooms at the hotel. So great was the pressure of visitors that he was not able to snatch a midday luncheon. Most of his callers Colonel W. W. Dudley, William Wallace. knew him personally already. These who had never have been emphasized in the freedom of debate, and | before met him could not fail to be well impressed by his bearing and conversation, and by the unaffeeted cordiality of his manner towards all.

Among the visitors were men as far apart in Republican politics hitherto as General John A. Logan and George Wil liam Curtis. It is safe to say that no one left his presence without feeling the mantle of Republican leadership had fallen upon a man worthy to wear it. His visit to New-York has unquestionably strengthened the party. No one can talk with him without being influenced by his strong, wholesome, sensible, gental nature, while the breadth and force of his intellect and character inspire respect and confidence. He received no warmer greetings or heartier assurances of support from the thousands who came to see him than those of James G. Blaine and John Sherman, to whom his unexpected nomination at Chicago brought defeat. Nor were the representative Grant men the least backward in their friendly demonstrations. Logan, Cameron, Boutwell, Banks, Hotchkiss and a score of other prominent friends of the ex-President gave him assurances that their best efforts would be put forth to help in a Republican triumph.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference showed that the Republican party is united, earnest, harmonious and aggressive, and has victory in its grasp. It cannot fail to have a powerful influence in the cam-

THE MEN WHO WERE PRESENT. LEADERS IN THE PARTY IN ATTENDANCE FROM

NEARLY ALL THE STATES-EVERY SHADE OF REPUBLICANISM REPRESENTED.

The attendance at the Republican Conference was very large and representative of every element in the party. This was particularly noticeable in the case of this State. Said ex-Lieutenant-Governor Alvord, a Liberal Republican in 1872: "We shall sweap the State for Garfield this fall. For the first time in many years one sees united the several factions of the party. The Republican party in this State is composed of three portions; first, the 'machine' or the regulars; second, the independents; third, the fault-finders. This year the men who usually find fault with the nominations or the platform are silent, and the independents are ahead of the regulars in their efforts for the party; usy, are fairly dragging the regulars into the fight before they thought it necessary to begin work." This testimony as to the vigor of the independent element the party also came from other persons, and Mr. Alvord's remark about the union of men representing all shades of party opinion could be verified at a glance around the corridor of the hotel.

Talking amicably together about the campaign could be seen "machine" men and independents of the most pronounced type; Custom House men and influential Republicans from the interior of the State who prided themselves on never having held an office, and the editors of newspapers that are the mouthpieces of all varieties of party opinion. General Chester A. Arthur moved about in the throng, greeted heartily wherever he went. At one time when he was talking with Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins there stood near him among the several groups men of such opposite party opinions as ex-Governor Mor-gan, George William Curtis, Louis F. Payn, Hamilton Fish, jr., Senator Robertson, General George H. Sharpe, Richard Crowley, Collector Merritt, Thomas C. Platt, and Edwards Pierrepont. In every group, and among all the Republicans present enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. All the elements in every section of the State were represented. One example will serve for all. For Albany County the independent Republicans were represented by George Dawson, Editor of The Alberry Evening Journal, and ex-Senator Harris; the so-called "machine" element by John F. Smyth and State Treasurer Wendell; and both elements by Congressman Bailey.

In other States also this hearty union of Republicans of every class was conspicuous. From Pennsylvania came such earnest Grant men as Senator Don Cameron and ex-Congressman John Cessna, and such pronounced Blaine men as Galusha A. Grow and Edward McPherson ; they were all Garfield men now. From New-Jersey appeared ex-Secretary Robeson, one of General Grant's warmest supporters, and William Walter Phelps, an equally strong opponent of a third term. General Logan and Emory A. Storrs, who labored mightily for General Grant in Illinois, were associated as representatives of that State with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of Maine's great Senator. In the Massachusetts delegation were General N. P. Banks and ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell, both pronounced Grant men, and Senator Dawes and E. H. Haskell, who were as strongly opposed to the renomination of the ex-President.

The old Liberal element was represented by General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Murat Halstead, of The Cincinnati Commercial; H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, and others. Every shade of Republicanism appeared in the gathering. Whatever of bitterness there may have been in the past between and was usbered to a place near the chairman. All siwars would be a good

contribute to and make sure the success of the Re- standing along the sides of the room. publican party in the present campaign. The general good feeling and confidence in the result were

universal subjects of comment. A marked feature of the gathering was the large representation of journalists from different States. Philadelphia was especially well represented, among the editors from that city being Clayton McMich-The Press; and Colonel Fitz Gerald, of The Item. Among others present were; Murat Hal stead, of The Cincinnati Commercial; John M. Francis, of The Troy Times; Edwin Cowles, of The Cleveland Leader; George Dawson, of The Albany Evening Journal; J. D. Warren, of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser; J. H. Stone, of The Detroit Post and Tribune; J. M. Matthews, of The Buffalo Express; S. M. Yost, of The Valley Virginian, of Virginia; John C. Keffer, Editor of The Cleveland Herald; and Carroll E. Smith, of The Syracuse

Following is a list by the States of the more prominent Republicans who came to the conference, over 200 in number. This list is not absolutely exhaustive, but it gives a good idea of the composition of the assembly:

ALABAMA. General R. M. Reynolds.

ARKANSAS. J. A. Emerson. ARIZONA.

R. C. McCormick. CALIFORNIA.

COLORADO. Horace A. Tabor.

CONNECTICUT. John T. Waite. N. T. Sperry. Joseph Selden. Mr. Harmer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Edward McPherson

J. M. Currie.

Ex-Governor Bullock James B. Deveaux, ILLINOIS.

John A. Logan, A. M. Jones, A. L. Morrison, Emery A. Storrs. INDIANA.

Boujamin Harrison, William H. Calkins, William R. Holloway, IOWA. General Drake.

KANSAS. Ex-Senator Ross, D. R. Anthony. LOUISIANA.

J. H. Sypher, D. Simon. MAINE. James G. Blaine.

MARYLAND. Albert Small. Henry Stockbridge. MASSACHUSETTS. N. P. Banks, Henry L. Dawes A. Norcross, E. H. Haskell. John M. Forbes. William W. Crape, George B. Loring,

MICHIGAN.

MISSISSIPPI. H. R. Lease. MISSOURI. Chauncy I. Filley. NEBRASKA.

J. M. Thayer. NEW-HAMPSHIPE. Senator Blair, Ex-Senator Hale,

NEW-JERSEY.

George A. Halsey, P. Cramer, C. H. Sinnickson, Thomas P. Kuney George M. Wright, Joseph Cauit. NEW-YORK.

Hornec Russell, E. D. Morgan, Taurlow Weed, Edwards Pierrepont, Nathan D. Wendell, George H. Sherpe, George Dawson, John I. Davenport, Louis F. Payn, John W. Ferdon, John Jay. Charles K. Graham, Lows J. Beden James J. Beiden, Adam Badeau,

NORTH CAROLINA. Thomas Power, E. Hubbs, J. J. Mott, Thomas B. Kehoe,

T. N. Cooper, T. B. Kebuh, A. Hicks, Isaac Y. Young,

Jobs Sherman, Auros Townsend, Murst Halstead, Edwin Coles, C. M. Sione, J. B. MacDongall. Congressman McKinley, C. W. Moulton. Stanley Matthews. J. F. Mack, John Coon, W. A. Cotter,

DENNEVIVANIA. John Cessna, Colonel Snowden, T. Fitz-Gerald, A. M. Grear, J. W. Bosler, W. W. Nevin, Charles E. Smith, Galusha A. Grow. Governor Hoyt, H. M. Palmer, Ciayton McMichael, William Lally,

RHODE ISLAND. Nelson W. Aldrich. SOUTH CAROLINA. Professor R. T. Greener, T. Hurley. TENNESSEE. Judge Freeman.

TEXAS. W. R. Moore. B. Rush Plumly, VERMONT. VIRGINIA. Joseph Jorgensen. S. M. Yost, Henry T. Wickham, John T. Desendorf,

General N. Goff, James S. McLean, John W. Mason, WISCONSIN.

Charles J. Williams D. C. Kelly. WYOMING TERRITORY. A. Worth Spates.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE. THE GATHERING AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL-

CHEERING THURLOW WEED-REASONS OF THE MEETING-AID FOR THE CANVASS IN THE SOUTH -THE SPEECHES.
A large room on the second floor of the hotel

was filled long before noon to its utmost capacity. In order that only those invited should be present guards were stationed at the foot of each staircase, and few persons who did not have the proper credentials were able to pass them. As some of the men prominent in National and State politics entered the room they were heartily applauded. Just before the meeting was opened Thurlow Weed appeared at the door. The entrance was blocked and it was with much difficulty that he managed to push his way. As soon as he was acen, however, he was greeted with loud applause, Democrats in the South always have cheated, and

lican opinion manifested in the cam- the various factions has been lost in the desire to the seats were occupied, and over 100 persons were

A little after 12 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Governor Jewell, who spoke briefly as fol-

lows:

This is a conference of Republicans. It has been asked whether reporters of the press should be admitted. This is a meeting for the tree interchange of thought, but it is not intended to be reported, and I suppose there are no reporters on the floor. It has also been asked whether General Garfield and General Arthur would participate in the deliberations. It has been thought best for General Garfield to be present. He is in the house and is ready to receive anybody who destres to call, but I understand he would prefer to see them in also own room rather than in any other.

In every campaign heretofore we have had but one policy; that was to make the best campaign we could in every State, to get every electoral voic possible and to fight for every one. When I assumed the position of chairman of this committee I was importanted at once by our friends from the Southern States, and asked whether we could get the votes counted or not. Some of the gentleman prominent in our party and some meanances of the committee have said that we should only wrate our energy, our time and our means in a fight in the Southern States, and appealed strongly to us to make no efforts in that direction, but to spend and our energies on the States North, where we could have a fair count of the votes we cast. Accepting the condition of this set of them of the work. lows: to us to make no efforts in that direction, but to spend all our energies on the States North, where we could have a fair count of the votes we cast. Accepting the condition of things as I found teem, and sappe-ine was should have a vigorous canvass in the southern States, I have he etofore stated that we should make a vigorous canvass there is entry it is stated by some of our friends from the South that they are satisfied that there is no use of flighting in any of them. Tany urse us to carry the Northern States and to let them alone. If we are to abandon the South as a party, I am not willing to take the responsibility of doing so. To decide this question is one great reason why this meeting has been called.

William E. Chandler then rose and said that be-

fore any statements were made by the representatives of the different States, it would be well to Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, said that it was almost impossible to have a meeting the proseedings of which would not appear in full in print; he thought it might as well be understood that what was said would be published.

THE QUESTION OF HELP FOR THE SOU H. Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, abruptly roke off the debate on this subject by taking up the theme suggested by Governor Jewell, and saying that there were probably some Southern Congressional Districts which would want aid from the National Committee. "I move then," said bethat the National Republican Committee be requested and instructed to respond to all calls made by Republicans for assistance in the Southern States and Southern Districts." William E. Chandler said it was desirable to hear from the Southern States on that very point. If the Southern Republicans wanted assistance, he said, the committee was willing to help them. There was a large representation from the South present which could give important information on the suit jees. He mentioned particularly Messis, Hicks and Conover from Florida, "if the Southern Republicans want to make a fight," he added, " we are willing to help them."

Dr. Loring-" That is the point of my motion, that we respond to their call,"

Mr. Chandler-" But suppose we have no calls ?" Dr. Loring-" Then I suppose we won't have to respond."

Mr. Chandler-" Yes, we will, too." [Laughter.] Edwards Pierrepont then said: "I ask that before debate proceeds on this resolution it may be put in writing, so that we may distinctly understand it in all its bearings. As it is verbally presented, it directs and instructs the committee to make these advances to Southern Republicans who may request them, and leaves no discretion which the committee can exercise in the distribution of such aid. I think that that cannot be the intention of the mover, and I therefore ask that it may be put

in writing." John A. Logan rose at this point. "I did not rise," he said, " to make any objection to the motion, but I certainly misunderstand the object of the meeting if that motion is a proper one. My understanding is that this is a meeting of Republicans for consultation and suggestion, and not a business meeting by any means. I think, so far as the committee is concerned, it would be very happy to take suggestions from Republicans all over the country. But I think the adoption of this resolution would be a thorough upsetting of the theory and of the reason for calling this assembly. If the committee is instructed in this particular where will its instructions end? While I am up I will say this, that some persons are present, and doubtless there are a great many of them, who would like to describe the condition of things in their district, or in parts of the country from which they are. Now we might just as well have the we are doing, as to have reporters of the press present. There are things I have to say that I will not say in their presence, and for one, I object to report-

ers being present." No action, however, was taken on the question of the reporters being excluded, and then a man in the back of the room stood up, and introducing himself as William R. Moore, said: "I am from Tennessee; we have a Republican majority in Memphis, but I am sure I don't know whether we can get it or not, I voted for Lincoln, am not an officeholder, am not seeking an office, but I would like to have an henest count in the South. We are anxious to get some earnest speakers from this section of the country to spread Republican truths in the South. If the voters understood the principles of the party from representative men of the North, bulldozing would not be so great. We want the doctrines of the party spread, and we want you to give us assistance."

"Well, then, you will have to get some men with ball-proof jackets to go down there," ejaculated a veterau in the back of the room. The remark was received with approarious laughter, which did not subside for several minutes. Dr Loring then prosented his resolution, in writing, which read as fol-

Resolved. That it is expedient that as active a company as possible be carried on by the Republican party in the South as well as in the North; and that the Republican National Committee is hereby requested to respond to such calls from Republicans for assistance and encouragement by speaking its Southern Shates and Southern districts as in its judgment seem wise and

W. W. Hicks, of Fiorida, said :

W. W. Hicks, of Fiorida, said:

The Republican party does not intend to be aband ned in Fiorida. [Applause.] We have no idea yet of abandoning the party. We believe we can carry Florida, and we intend to do it, whather this committee help us or not. And I'll tell you why. We see stronger to-day than ever we were before, and the Republican party is our State is better organized to-day that ever before. On the contrary, the Democratic party is poorly organized. We have assurances from all over the State that we will have a fair count at the coming election, and with a haif-fair count we will cellver the electoral voice of the State for the Republican candidates. There was some das flection in our ranks at first, but there is not one core-headed Republican in the State now. With the Northern framigration which has settled along the bank of the St. John's River, we are sure to carry the State by 2,000 majority. You all remember the struggle of 76, and when everything

Mr. Conover, the Republican candidate for Governor of Florida, spoke next:

Mr. Conover, the Republican candidate for Governor of Florida, spoke next:

I am glad to learn that the Republicans of the North are wiling to help us in the Souta. That is something we never had before. The Republican party in the South has not been properly sustained, either morally or financially by the North, or by good representative speakers. I am glad to see such a willinguess on their part now. It will give us thousands of votes. The Republican party has never been so well organized. Whatever disappointment there was at first has all been settled, and we will carry the State whether we have help or not. We intend to carry on an open, fair campaign. It is an unwarranted assumption for anyone to say that Florida is not a Republican State. She has never failed to go Republican. In the let District, which is an overwhelmingly Republican district, the only way the Republican candidate was defeated at the last election was by outragoons frauds. They struck 4,000 or 5,000 names from the registration lists. But this has all been remedied. As if now is I would rather un for Governor in Florida on the Republican exekt than in Connecticus.

John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, said that the Democrats in the South always have cheated, and

idea to have a committee appointed to select several of the Southern States, and transplant all their colored friends there. They would surely then be able to get the electoral votes of the States. This humorous suggestion was received with laughter. J. H. Sypher, of Louisiana, then

We've been abandoned for some time in the South. We took your schemes of reconstruction, and executed them in blood. You haven't stood by your own work. We have been treated with treachery and cowardice. But I say here that if we are to depend on the electoral votes of the South, we are lecked to day. There is no use trying. There are too many its which you can't overcome. Mr. Conover interrupted the speaker, and ad-

There are no ffs as far as Forida is concerned, and it is no experiment. I only speak of that part of the country with which I am familiar. I say we can carry Florida. [Applause.] dressing the chair, declared:

Mr. Sypher then continued:

Mr. Sypher then continued:

I bope the gentleman is right, but I am not so sangune as he. North Carolina is flgalling ground in my judgment. My experience is this: That where there are brave, determined white min to organize and lead the blacks, and stand at the poils with their pistols in their hinds to see that their vote is deposited there, you will get a full vote. Now Teanessee is flighting ground, You want to get two or three members of Congress from Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of Tennessee; but my friend, Judge Fremann, a native of the electoral vote of his late. But you can gain two or three Congressmen. They have a different electoral system there, and consequently there is a chance of an honeat count that you do not have in any other Southern State. I my it down as a principle that makes you have a white defence at the polis, to see that the biness have a chance to vote, you will get no kepanhean returns, no matter what the vote may be. Do not waste your newlet, but put it where it will do the most good, and do not shoot too low. Shoot at Lediana and Maine and Ohio, and when you carry those States in October, the buildozer will go to his hole and stay there. And then if you want to sund speakers and money to the South, do it. My experience with the Democratic leaders at the South is that they are sufferly without principle. They came out of the war poer; they are now it policies for what they cammats out of it. They have got their local government, in spite of you-you turned them over the electoral vote of the State for a good fight in the North and terrify the rebet buildozer.

Judge Freeman, of Leunessee, then areas pull ad-

STATEMENT OF JUDGE PREEMAN. Judge Freeman, of Tennessee, then arose and ad-

dressed the meeting:

You put the Southern Republicans in an ungracious position when you ask them if they want assistance. It is ungracious to say we do not desire your money or assistance, but I think it is best to tell the truth. The Day of Judismont may come before the Ides of November, and the milleunium may unner in a universal peace; but not a Republican electoral voice will be cast seath of the Onlo River. You may spend your money there and may send speakers. They will wine them and treat them as best they can. You may send your gallast men, but their records will be rewritten after they have gone to their graves, and the Democratic solid South will go to swell the Kational Democrate. It is unnecessary to enlarge. The work has been done and the electoral votes, 133 in number, have been already counted. Nothing could suit the Democratic party better than to have you send speakers. After they have gone, the ballot box stuffers and others. enatic party better than to have you send speakers.
After they have gone, the ballot-box stuffers and others
with tissue hallots will be there to receive their orders.
The only way you can heat them is to have a Solid
North. In the South the votes have been pledged and
counted, and the "white-liners," as in 1868, will carry
the South for the fun of "nigger" shooting they will
have during the campaign. Mr. Hicks, of Florida, interrupted the speaker, and

said: "They never came to Fiorida, and they won't want to come. We fight back in Florida, sir. (Great applause.")

Judge Freeman- 'Well I have given you my opinion. It may seem ungracious not to want assistance, but we cannot bonestly advise you to give your attention to these parts in the campaign."

SPEAKING AGAIN FOR FLORIDA. S. B. Conover next spoke as follows:

S. B. Conover next spoke as follows:

With all due respect to the gentlemen from the South
who have *poken. I must profest against the sweeping
assertions that are made. I cannot presend to speak for
North Carolina, Louisiana, or other States; but in behalf
of the people of Florida let me say that we intend to
have a free count. [Cheers.] We do not fintend to have
our Sinte thrown out. It is unfair to say that we have
white-liners or bulldozers there, and it is
unfair to the Republicans there to say that
we have not the mannood to obtain a fair
count after the election. Florida has altered her population. We have bad a large Northern emigration
within the last two years, and they are
largely Republicans. Those who are not Republicans
are sick of the way the Democrats have conducted
elections, and give their mornal support and most of their
votes to us, and this is one reason why we nope to carry
the election.

General N. Goff, of West Virginia, was next recog-

General N. Goff, of West Virginia, was next recog

General N. Goff, of West Virginia, was next recognized. He spoke as follows:

We are one of the States classed with the Solid South, and our five votes are included in the 138 counted for the Democratic nonunces. They are not entitled to these votes, and they count gain them if the Republicans of the rest of the Union will give the Republicans of West Virginia the highest recognition. There is no disposition to surrender to the Ku-Khux and the night-riders of the South. [Applause]. If we did that we should be unworthy of the proud position we now hold among the people of this country, and unworthy in the eyes of civilization itself. [Applause.] Now will my friends tell me where they will draw the imaginary line? Where do you say the Republican party will cease to carry its warfare! Will you draw it at Mason and Dixon's line, and to all north of that give your approbation, and to all north of that give your approbation, and to all north occupants and the sum your condemnation? Look at West Virginia! We have been neglected for twenty years, and yet have never failed to ask, at the door of this Committee, for the smile of your approbation. We managed to cast our yote for U.S. Grant, and the only reason why it was cast for the representative of Cipuer Alley was simply that the representatives of the Republican party had never given its any ald or comfort. Send us the great financier, secretary Sherman, or the orator of Maine. Come and help us and we will help you. You would not tank of abandoing the Republicans of the South if you knew what it costs to be a Republican down there.

SOMETHING IN BEHALF OF COLORED REPUBLICANS P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, said:

P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, said:

I wish to say something in behalf of colored Republicans. A gentleman made the remark some time ago that black anderthes are not a safe basis for political power in the South; and this is true. Why is it true; I that is a question which directs itself matnly to you gentlemon of the North, Why are our blrek mejorthes not effective? Why is it that in one district we have 8,000 Republican majority, and yet cannot cleet a Republican! I it is the result of the very policy foreshadowed in the remarks made in opposition to the resolution now before this conference. These people have had so encouragement. They have been taught to rely upon power foreign to themselves for the exercise of their right as irectmen. They have been taught slice the hour of their entranchisement the way to exercise their manhood. They have been made to rely upon another re-d for support. They have been told all along the line by Republicans, white and black, that they must now assert their manhood.

The black men have been continually advised against a war of races, and it has been said to them, in effect, "You must submit to every kind of outrage rather than give offenes to the dominant classes." In addition to this, for every crime, sometimes justly no doubt, they have been summarily put to death on the scaffoid or by the bullet. Take any people under Gool's sun and submit them to this kind of treatment, and teil me whether they will dare to exercise their manhood. Your own, your proof Caucasian race, with all its years of civilization, could be sublugated just as easily if subjected to the same treatment. I sak you for no money, but I do say that if you send such men as Senator Baine, Senator Coulding, the Hon. John Suerman and that class of men into the Southern States, and let these poor ignorant black people see that Republicanism is not afface, and that history for them is not only a name but a fact, you will not need so much of a campaign fund. [Applause.] The recent canvasathere I shows what p

when this policy must be adopted by the Republican party.

Not alone the black people, but the poor whites of the South require your presence. There are many of both races who would be gist to vote the Republican teket if you will only give them to understand that Republicantism means one and the same thing every where; that is, law and order. This will at least pave the way for the future, if you do not gampine electroal vote now. Moreover, the Republican party claims to be a National party. Will it maintain that claim by simply making a cauvass in a few Northern States! Go down to the South and make the colored man understand that his freedom is a fact. You may go down to the South and that they are free and that you will support them, but if we do it we shall be charged with altempting to create a war of races, and probably grace the nearest tree in the vicinity if we continue it. They will hear you and heed you. These are the reasons why I favor the resolution. I think the canvass should be made universal and cover the whole country, and by all means these poor people of the south, whe have gained the ballot should be assisted in exercising their privilege. [Cheers.] lege. [Cheers.] REMARKS OF A. M. JONES.

A. M. Jones, of Illinois, said:

A. M. Jones, of Hilmois, said:

You could not go to Hilmois, and tell the Republicans there that you had abandoned the South. They will say: "Then we will abandon the party." (Applause.) Is not this a strange state of affairs! Here is a party that has brought these States back into the Union, and said that the black man should be a citizen, sliting in council as to whether we shall make a National or a partial cauvass. I say this party ought to die now, and here, and the Democratio party or some other take its place, if it is not strong enough to protect every citizen of the South just as it does in the North. [Applause.] Are you really taking about abandonins States which ag-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

MR. FORSTER EXPRESSES REGRET AT ITS DEFEAT. LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1880. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Mr. Parnell's

inquiry of yesterday, said : inquiry of yesterday, said:

I deeply regret the rejection of the Compensation
bill. I do not think we can bring in another bill on that
subject this session. The Government will protect the
officers and courts in the execution of the laws. I hope
a bientiful harvest will alternate the sufferings of the
farmers. The members, of all parties, of both houses
should use their influence in maintaining, and assist
the Government to maintain order in Ireland.

It is believed that a section of the Home Rulers in the House of Commons will offer prolonged opposition to the vote for the Irish Constabulary, on the ground that, as relief is withheld from tenants, the Home Rulers are justified in resisting an appropriation of

public money for constabiliary to enforce evictions. The minority vote of fifty-one on the Compensation oill in the House of Lords included twenty-four official and four ex-official Liberals, and the majority vote included sixty-three Liberals; thus the Government was defeated by a majority of twelve of its usual supporters. Among the majority were the Marquis of Landsowne, Under Secretary for India; Earl Grey, Dake of Somersot; Earl Fitz-William, Earl of Durham; Earl of Clarendon, Earl Forteseue, Baron Dacre, Baron Romilly, Lord Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe) and Lord Brabourne (Knatchbult-Hugessen), Among the absences were Viscount Cardwell, Baron Carlingford, Viscount Halifax, Duk- of Bedford, Daka of Cleveland, Duke of St. Albans and Archbishop of York. The Archbishop of Canterbury voted with the insjority.

The Dublin correspondent of The Times says:
To the Conservatives and a large section of the Moderate Liversity, who regarded the Compensation bill as a serious infringement of the rights of projectly, its rejection has afforded unqualified satisfaction. The bill is looked upon as practically dead, and it is to be hoped that the difficulty it was intended to meet will pass away with the distress. On the other hand there is a reeling of bitter disappointment and indignation among the supporters of the bill. They protest against the action of the House of Lords as an arbitrary interference in the constitutional rights of the people, as expressed by their representatives in Parliament. The Dublin correspondent of The Times says:

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Toursday, Aug. 5, 1880. M. Magnard, Editor of the Figure, commenting on the result of the elections for Councils-Gen-

eral, says: Two courses are left to the Conservatives, either to accept isolation and exclusion from political life, or to renounce their daily dimining hopes, recognize accomplished facts, and form a Conservative party which cannot be emarged with hostility to the Republic.

A duel was fought to-day with pistols between the editor of the Gaulois and a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Cherbourg on account of an article pubushed in the Gaulois. Two shots were exchanged, but neither of the principals was burt.

The French revenue receipts from taxation during the mouth of July were nearly 17,000,000 france more than

AMERICAN CATTLE RESTRICTION.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1880. Arthur Arnold (Liberal), member for Salford, will, in the House of Commons to-morrow, move the following resolution :

the following resolution:

That, in the opinion of the House, the compulsory slauchier, at ports of laming, of fut stock from the United States restricts the supply and increases the cost toods and having regard to the freedom from discuss of the eattle-producing states in America, the House deems it desirable that the Government should consider the restriction with a view to their modification or removal. This resolution, in the first part, closely follows that proposed by W. E. Forster in 1878, for which resolution twenty-four members of the present Government voted

United States on the subject will be distributed in the House before the discussion of Mr. Arnold's resolution. THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN. LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1880. An official dispatch from Quettab, dated

n the minority. The official correspondence with the

Natives report that Ayoob Khan was at Sanchar on August I, and that he appeared uncertain whether to advance or not; also that Ayoob entertained no hope of successfully attacking Candahar.

The Times this morning says: Abdurrahman Khan is undoubtedly pleased that bis most serious rival, Ayoob Khan, has been weakened by battle and has incurred the vengeance of the British. He sees now that Ayoob Khan has not the slightest chance of being allowed to oust him from the throne.

SURRENDER OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Toursday, Aug. 5, 1880. General Valera has telegraphed to Captainfor General Calixto Garcia and Brigadier-General Modisto Fouscea with three followers, and that the province of Santlaro de Cuba is thus completely pacified. The end of the insurrection is now a matter of fact. Garcia was its most importent Chief.

MR. GLADSTONE BECOMING STRONGER. LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1880. Mr. Gladstone passed an excellent night, and is maxing satisfactory though slow progre a

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The National Board of Health has received the following advices from Havana, under date of July 31, 1880:

Havana, under date of July 31, 1880:

There are probably 300 cases of yellow fever in the city at this date. The following vessels, it is believed, hed yellow fever on board during their stay in the harbor of Havana: The Spanish back Cisnere, bound for New-York, July 26; the American bark Vilora, which sailed for points north of Hatteras via Matanzas, July 25; the Spanish back XII do Junio, bound for Chatteston, July 29; and the Spanish brig Cid, bound for New-York, July 30. A STEAMSHIP CALAMITY AVERTED.

RIMOUEKI, Que., Aug. 5 .- The steamship Miramient, from Quebec for the Gulf ports, with 110 down the river. The fire was discovered in the after hold. The passengers were at first greatly maximed, but Captain Davis soon calmed their fears. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the earny. The vessel sustained no damage and proceeded on her voyage.

Quenec, Aug. 5 .- The captain of the bark Valkyries. reports that when off the Banks of Newtoundland he fell in with a dory containing two men belonging to the schooner Alice and William, of Gioneester, Mass., and took them on board and brought them to Quebec. Their names are John Bowian and John Powers. They report having been three days and three nights without food and water.

A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says: "An American missionary found recently, with their throats cut, near Ismidt, the bodies of Doctor Parsons and his two servants, the murder of whom was an-nounced in a dispatch of July 31. Their murderers have been arrested. They are two nomad Torks, and have confessed the crime."

A Cape Town dispatch to The Times says: "Sir Bartle

Frere has received no official intimation of his recall from the Governorship. The Earl of Kimberly, the Colonial Secretary, in a cable dispatch states that the ac-tion of the Cape of Good Hope Parliament in refusing a conference on the confederation question, indue d the Government to advise this course."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A POST OFFICE ROBBED.

FLEETWOOD. Penn., Aug. 5.—The post office ab this place was entered by burglars last night, and property of the value of \$500 was stolen.

A FALL FROM THE NEW CAPITOL.

A FALL FROM THE NEW CAPITOL.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—I homas Strawbridge, employed on the New Capitol, while ascending a ladder with a pail of water this afternoon, missed his footing and fell a distance of intest feet. Re died aimost instantly.

AN ACCUSED BANK PRESIDENT.

DENVER, Co., Aug. 5.—United States Marshal Wilcox serviced here from New-York last night, with W. H. Cushman, the accused president of the First National Bank of Georgetown. Influential persons have given bail for him in the amount of \$6,040.

the amount of \$6,000.

WATCHING FOR MASKED BURGLARS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A special to The Eagle from Millerton says: "The Fluch maskes burglars nave been tracked into a piece of woods bordering on the river north of Rhinebeck. A large force of armed mee are watching expecting them to come out to night.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 5.—The body of a man five feet ten inches in heicht, with black but and smooth face, between thirty-flyo and forty-five years old was found in the harbor this morning. A card was found in the clothes marked "Kelly & Ruhl, cloth dealers, Now-York."

RIMOUSKI, Que., Aur. 5.—At Grand Metas on Monday five oranken men attacked William Page, postmaster, stabbing him with a knil-th the threat and three thousin the bacs. Two rous of Page, who went to their father's resona also each received a stab. The five men have been arrested.